



Advertised in Many Ways.
Honolulu Gets Suffragette Mail.
The Poacher Preserved.

Many readers of The Advertiser will remember a passage of arms—in print—between Jack London and L. A. Thurston because I took exception to London's infamous fiction regarding the Molokai Settlement, which he had visited under the auspices of the territorial board of health after agreeing to write nothing concerning the settlement but the truth. The idea of the health officials was that London might help correct the false impressions prevalent regarding Molokai. London was much put out about what I had to say of what appeared to be a grievous breach of faith, accusing me of ignorance and the community generally of provincialism.

Now comes Martin E. Johnson, who advertise himself as "the traveling companion and official photographer for Jack London" during the cruise of the Snark and who is lecturing throughout the States "for men only" concerning that cruise. He says, in his letterhead, that he tells of "The Wonderful, Mystical Mysteries of the South Sea Islands," of "Cannibals, Head Hunters, Midgets of Borneo and the Famous Luper Colony of the Hawaiian Islands" and a few other things "for men only."

Johnson has written to R. K. Bonine for one thousand feet of film of the Molokai Settlement and any other "men only" pictures he may have of Hawaii. I have seen Mr. Bonine's reply and I have an idea that when Mr. Johnson reads it he will wonder what has happened to the mystical mysteries, because Bonine tells him rather frankly that he has no desire whatever to do business with a faker of the "traveling companion and official photographer" brand and returns the money order accompanying Johnson's letter.

I note from Mr. Johnson's letter that his lecture is "better than Burton Holmes' Travelogues," which makes the second shot for Burton received in Honolulu during the week. In a letter to the promotion committee, Dwight L. Elmendorf announces that he is coming to Hawaii to prepare an illustrated lecture on Hawaii that would do away the harm of Burton Holmes' "travesty on this beautiful subject" and "counteract his baneful and stupid lecture." Mr. Elmendorf modestly introduces himself as "an artist who loves flowers and photographs them as no one else in the world does" and who goes to the extreme of "making my own colors with which I color my lantern slides," which, he notes, "adds a personal effect that no other has or can have." It is to be hoped that Mr. Elmendorf also pays his own expenses while taking his beautiful pictures, because we are certain that if the promotion committee were to assist in the way of hotel bills or transportation his results would lose some of that "personal effect" that his own home-made brand of colors give.

Just at present, according to the Japanese newspapers, Hawaii is also the victim of a "Dr. W. R. Blake, famous explorer," who came here some time ago from Australia, announcing that he was traveling under the auspices of the Commonwealth government and lecturing and showing moving pictures by way of inducing immigration for Australia. He secured one of Bonine's Ki-lana films and is passing it off as his own, his press agent handing such stuff as the following out to the oriental press:

Probably the finest concrete result of the present tour is the film of the volcano Kilana in action on Hilo Island, in the Hawaiian group. This was secured two months ago at terrible personal risk and with the loss of a member of the party, Mr. Burton, who was swallowed up by a flood of lava. The party camped on the mountain for six weeks. To obtain photographs of the burning crater, they took up their positions upon asbestos stages, and as they manipulated their machines with feverish haste, native boys threw water over them to reduce the awful temperature. Doctor Blake, who had had previous experience of volcanoes, had explained to Mr. Burton that the safest spot for the erection of his asbestos stage would be one whence steam could be seen issuing. Unfortunately Mr. Burton selected what appeared to be a solid piece of rock, thinking that this would be far more secure. He had not been long at work, however, before there occurred a terrific explosion in the midst of which the rock collapsed under a rush of molten lava, and the unfortunate man was never seen again. The film procured at so great a sacrifice is 700 feet long and is displayed in the natural colors. The original Doctor Blake disposed of for \$8000, but retains his own copy which he hopes to be able to exhibit in Tokio before he leaves. The film is certainly the only one of its kind in existence.

Of course, however much we in Hawaii may dislike being lied about, this sort of thing does practically no harm and there is little occasion for us to do anything than laugh over it. Hawaii has now become so well known abroad and there are so many truthful articles published that the little circle of sensation-mongers is submerged. However, I want to call Zeno K. Myer's attention to Doctor Blake's Japanese interviews and claim that fifty dollars reward for uncovering the original "Hilo knocker."

One little spot of discoloration, big as a half dollar, and a brown soggy aspect all around one edge—that was the condition of one item in His Majesty's mails, just arrived at the Paradise of the Pacific. To a Makiki society woman, from a relative in Fulham, England, this letter ordinarily meant just a pleasant remembrance; now it means that it had been dropped in a post-box on a Fulham-street corner on the evening of December 13, a memorable one for universal suffrage.

Consequently, Hawaii, which is, as every one knows, another tight little island just on the other side of the world from the tighter little island in Europe where nearly all the gentler sex are militant suffragettes, was unable to dodge the results of this unladylike behavior, after all.

Several days ago the wireless brought the news that eight months for one and a year for another had been served out to two Fulham women who had poured muriatic acid in the pillar boxes of His Majesty in his town of Fulham. Who knows but that one of them was she who poured the acid into the particular street-corner box where the Honolulu letter had just been placed?

A comparison of the post-mark on this envelope with the date of the event as described in accounts of this latest freak idea of English women, leaves no doubt that the brown discoloration was the result of English femininity's protest against the disposition of the ballot.

The ladies of Fulham, who were witnessing not only the failure of their own tactics to impress upon mankind the necessity of giving them the ballot, but also the still more emphatic effort of their sisters in other cities, finally announced that they intended to fight the mails and do their utmost to destroy letters in transit.

One prominent Fulham lady who, when reminded that they might be destroying some money order on the way to a needy family or some similar motive nobly responded that this poor family would then become a martyr to the great cause of woman suffrage and ought to feel exalted in consequence. So at a certain time the suffragettes set forth and poured muriatic acid in the letter boxes. The postoffice officials then gathered up the mail as quickly as possible and saved a number of letters from total damage.

And the date and hour of the postmark on the letter that has come to Hawaii all the way from that excitable world is put on hour and a half after the first assault on His Majesty's terrestrial mails is recorded to have taken place.

The average man in Honolulu who likes to take his trout gun by hand in wonder forth into the happy hunting grounds of the westward side of Oahu up easily find some idealized shooting, but at the same time he must be ac-

Small Talks

A. E. LARIMER.—There were no Y. M. C. A. Victoria Crosses distributed, but that isn't saying some were not deserved.

J. M. McCHESNEY.—There are a lot of problems in this commission government business which one has to get used to.

W. A. BRYAN.—We expect that there will be a fine turnout next Tuesday evening to discuss the problems of a new city charter.

ELMER SCHWARZBERG.—I have found out that one can be an expert real estate man without knowing arithmetical stunts backward.

F. T. F. WATERHOUSE.—There is no stretch of the imagination in asserting that rubber is an elastic stock and bound to go up after being pressed down.

SUPERVISOR WOLTER.—I am in favor of giving the county a cannoner system for the roads. I have been reading up about cannoners and you can put me down in favor of them.

W. H. HOOGE.—The city will not benefit by the supervisors trying to run their own rock crushing plant for the road department. Almost any contractor will furnish crushed rock cheaper than the city can turn it out.

DR. C. B. HIGH.—Why not advertise Hawaii as the place for parents to bring their children, to have them grow up healthy? How many white children ever die here from the various infantile diseases that take them off by the thousands elsewhere?

ED TOWSE.—Did you notice the organization we had going for the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign? If there had been something like it at work last November there wouldn't be any quarrel today between the Democratic county committee and the supervisors. There wouldn't be any need of one.

"PROMOTION" WOOD.—I hope that other mainland insurance, railroad and express companies will follow the example of the Sun Assurance Company of Montreal, and publish a Hawaiian number. Nearly all have special publications. I understand one of the big express companies will devote a large amount of space to Hawaii in its publication.

ED TOWSE.—The Fifth Cavalry has had an interesting history, particularly during the Indian war after the Civil War. While I was a resident of Wyoming in those early days we used to hear a great deal of the Fifth. It was a pleasure to know the fighters of that day. Frank Grouard, one of the best scouts the army ever had, was a Hawaiian, I am certain.

ELMER M. CHEATHAM.—Now that Director Chillingworth has decided that there will be no award of prizes to entries in this year's Floral Parade, I hope to see many individuals and firms that had already decided not to enter a car or float change their minds and make entries. I have in mind a large corporation here, whose entries in 1910 and 1911 were simply grand, entries which required weeks of planning and work and sending away for the many beautiful costumes worn and which were acclaimed all along the route as first prize winners only to be placed second by the malitini judges to an old grass hut. It was no wonder the moving spirits which had been responsible for this firm's entries refused to turn a hand last year when asked to get up another float; I hope to see them in again this year. Further, as a matter of dollars and cents, every merchant on Fort, Hotel, King and Bishop streets should have a car in the parade; its cost is a mere bagatelle in comparison to the added profits he gets from the tourist business, brought here primarily by the advertising abroad of this very parade.

Lincoln Anecdotes

When Lincoln's desire to include Edwin M. Stanton in his cabinet was met with objection because of Stanton's well-known excitability the President said: "We may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a preacher I know out West. He gets so wrought up in his prayers and exhortations that they have to put bricks into his pockets to keep him down. We may have to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump awhile first."

On one occasion, referring to Douglas's statement that he would "trust in Providence" to bring about a certain issue in behalf of slavery, Lincoln said: "The Judge's trusting in Providence reminds me of the old woman who had been run away with by a fractious horse. She said she 'trusted in Providence till the breechin' broke'—then she didn't know what on earth to do!"

In one of his early speeches Lincoln told this anecdote to illustrate the point that great length of time or space had wonderful power to lull the human mind, and that promises of good or threats of evil a great way off were of small effect. A man said to an Irishman: "Better lay down that spade you are stealing, Paddy; if you don't, you'll pay for it at the day of judgment," which brought from Pat the answer: "Be the powers, if ye'll credit me so long, I'll take another."

It is called the Army of the Potomac, but it is only McClellan's body-guard. * * * If McClellan is not using the army I should like to borrow it for awhile.—Letter of Lincoln to General McClellan, April 9, 1862.

If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?—Telegram, Lincoln to General Hooker, June 14, 1863.

Would you drop the war where it is? Or would you prosecute it in the future with elderstalk squirts charged with rosewater?—Lincoln's letter to Cuthbert Bullitt, July 28, 1862.

Germany's War Against White Plague

Germany's war on tuberculosis is, in the opinion of our department of commerce and labor, entitled to the admiration of the entire civilized world as the first and most successful of its kind, says The Nation. From an average of twenty-three deaths per 10,000 of population from this cause in the quinquennium 1895 to 1899, the rate was reduced to twenty-one during the following five-year period, and to 18.45 during the one ending with 1909. The expenditures on account of tuberculous wage-earners have gone up steadily. Commencing with an annual amount of \$240,000 in 1897, the figure rose to \$1,400,000 in 1902 and to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1909. The economic results of institutional treatment are carefully followed by means of a special inquiry for a period of five years subsequent to the patient's discharge. By "economic results" is meant restored wage-earning capacity to the extent of at least one-third of what it was originally. These results are somewhat better in the case of women than of men. The improvement in these results is measured by the advance from sixty-eight per cent of patients discharged with their earning capacity (in its legal sense) restored in 1897, to eighty-three per cent discharged in 1909. The whole story, in its general tenor and in its particulars, is a tale of the swift triumph of applied science in a field that preceding generations had not thought of entering.

ceedingly careful not to shoot, especially if anyone is in sight. Yet it must be confessed that it is a great temptation to blaze away when a fine cock pheasant in all his gorgeous plumage jumps up almost at your feet and sails away with a straight course three points to port. One is apt to forget to look around to find the boundary marks of a hunting preserve and just bang away regardless.

Most of the shooting spots on this island are rigidly preserved and was to the man with a gun who pounces on the preserves when he hasn't any right there. But the other day there was a mean trick played on Bob Shingle and Jack Bennett, who with a few others have one of the best wild duck and quail preserves on Windward Oahu. They keep a keeper there all the time to "shoo" away the sportsmen who trespass on this sacred ground. However, somebody "put one over" on the preserve, I am told, in rather bad fashion. He went down there and hid his gun on the preserve and then made friends with the keeper, who had no suspicion because the guest was unarmed. A little of squarface did the trick and the sportsman secured a fine bag.

Having himself back to the city he met Messrs. Shingle and Bennett on Merchant street, near Fort, and shook a big bunch of golden pheasants in their faces. The two are said to have actually turned pale, but as the pheasants are so distinguishingly brown they were helpless to do more than grin and "bear" the shock.

SOLDIERS NOT LAW-LESS IN HAWAII

(From Sunday Advertiser)

yesterday, that body makes a number of recommendations relating to different branches of the government and in addition takes occasion to pay a high compliment to the soldiers stationed on Oahu, declaring that its investigations have shown that the enlisted men have been grossly maligned before the public.

In this connection the report says: "More or less attention has been drawn to the fact, and an impression made, that the soldiers of the United States Army are frequent violators of the law. From the records during the past year it will be seen that there were only five cases presented to the jury where soldiers were the defendants; three only where true bills were found, implicating four men. It should be noted that none of these cases involved sexual offenses, but were all offenses against property."

"These facts are simply mentioned for the purpose of correcting a wrong impression that has been given as to the bad conduct of the enlisted men."

"It is the opinion of the grand jury that the army men have been greatly maligned, as our experience has been that they are well behaved and orderly."

Shut Out Raw Wines.

The grand jury suggests that the legislature pass a law prohibiting the importation and use of wines under three years of age. In connection with its investigation of the "Dago Red" problem it says: "It has been our experience that a large number of crimes, both of lesser and greater degree, can be laid directly at the door of what is known as 'Dago Red'."

"This wine, we are told, is unadulterated, but is sold and used when young. The effect of this wine is awful, and quickly deprives its users of their senses."

"Some action should be taken by the legislature to stop its use while in this state. We would suggest that a law prohibiting the importation and use of wines under three years of age be passed. This, we believe, would tend to stop the excessive use of wine that now causes so much injury."

Blanchard Usually "Out."

The grand jury, it appears, has had as much difficulty in getting a report on "Dago Red" from Pure Food Inspector Blanchard, or of finding him in his office, as other interested persons, for, in closing its report, it says: "We have tried to communicate with E. B. Blanchard, food inspector, in regard to the delay in having his reports about samples of wine, so-called 'Dago Red,' obtained from the offices of Honolulu liquor firms, and, although we left telephone messages repeatedly at his office to meet this committee, we have not been able to get into communication with him."

The inquisitorial body calls attention to the frequent cases of carnal abuse of female children. It says in this connection: "Much good has been done by the men and women connected with the various missions in this city. Through their efforts cases of this nature have been brought to the attention of the authorities, who have also given their best efforts in conducting the cases."

Sixty-Seven True Bills.

The grand jury passed on seventy-eight cases, examining 432 witnesses. It found sixty-seven true bills and of the indictments returned there have been thirty-nine convictions, two acquittals, eighteen cases pending, and seven nolle prossed. Of seventeen cases of assault and battery, fourteen were convicted, one forfeited bail, one defendant is insane and one case is pending. There were fifteen cases of burglary, with four convictions and one case pending; three cases of embezzlement, with two convictions and one pending; one conviction for forgery; four cases of selling liquor and conducting disorderly houses pending; one kidnapping case, with an acquittal; two cases with convictions for larceny; two cases with convictions for perjury; one case of robbery; three cases of murder with one conviction and two pending; three cases of attempt to murder, with two convictions; two cases of manslaughter, pending; four cases of rape with three pending and one acquittal; five cases of carnal abuse of children and four convictions, with life sentences, one case pending; one case and conviction of sexual intercourse with girls under fourteen; one case of indecent assault, ended by the death of the defendant.

Of those convicted of various crimes, thirteen were Chinese, twelve Hawaiians, ten Americans, six Japanese, six Porto Ricans, five Portuguese, four Koreans, two Filipinos and two Russians.

The grand jury lauds the work of the city attorney's office, and finds the territorial and county prisons to be in excellent condition, giving credit to High Sheriff Henry and County Jailor Asch. It reports that the present police station is entirely inadequate as well as the force at Sheriff Jarrett's command. It recommends an increase in the force and in the number of police patrol boxes, and suggests that in order to get the best and most efficient men for the mounted police that the county should provide the horses and feed and care for them.

It also believes that the policemen should be regularly drilled in the use of firearms, and that for this purpose the antiquated rifles and revolvers stored at the police station be disposed of and an up-to-date equipment furnished.

Great credit is given to the sheriff for the efficient manner in which the department is conducted, particularly as he is handicapped by an insufficient force.

Double Shift in Schools.

As to its inspection of the school system, the grand jury finds the two-session plan working satisfactorily, and urges that, in order to secure the use of school buildings to the fullest extent, teachers be provided for both morning and afternoon sessions with an extension of the hours of each.

Orphanage Needed.

The grand jury condemns the placing of orphans in the reform school, declaring that this is a great injustice to little children who by misfortune are without guardians, and suggests that a suitable place be provided for them.

In referring to the reform school, the jury says it found conditions decidedly improved and commends Superintendent Tucker. It urges that judiciously selected to be purchased for the institution and that a work be provided. At present time the inmates are doing their own cooking, and the results are not satisfactory.

factory. It declares a great mistake is being made at the reform school in permitting boys of all ages to inter-mingle, and says the question arises as to whether those of tender and more susceptible ages are not likely to learn bad habits from the older and more hardened ones. It makes a strong plea for a separate and commodious dormitory to accommodate boys under ten years of age, and that a matron be placed in charge. In this way the little boys would be kept from mingling with the older ones.

The grand jury found the insane asylum in excellent condition, but in need of additional ground, and suggests that the Territory, which owns the adjacent land, make provision for enlarging the premises.

Fire Department.

The fire department was found to be efficient, and well conducted and Chief Thurston is praised. Fire stations for Waikiki, Manoa, Nuuanu and Kalihi are recommended. The report states that notwithstanding the fact that a large sum of money has been spent in constructing a large reservoir in upper Nuuanu valley, and in laying new mains downtown, results show little improvement has been effected in the way of increasing the pressure for fire-fighting purposes, brought before the public by Governor Frear and others favoring a commission form of government, which is said to have been beneficial in other cities on the mainland, we feel that we should not, as a committee of the grand jury, express ourselves.

"But we wish to point out a few recommendations which, if carried out, may save the county some money and in other instances go away with a good deal of red tape."

"We suggest as follows:

"1. That the publication of resolutions calling for appropriations of money as well as ordinances, as noted in sections 17 and 19 of the Municipal Charter and amended, be limited to one issue each. This course would save not only valuable time, but would materially reduce the expense of publication."

"2. Section 21 of the said charter directs that 'All ordinances and resolutions shall be deposited with the city and county clerk, who shall record the same at length in a book.' We would suggest that the last portion of this section be eliminated. In framing up the journal or minutes of the board of supervisors, these resolutions and ordinances are recorded as a matter of course; they are also properly indexed and filed away. Therefore the recording of these again at length in a suitable book is only a duplication of the work, an additional expense and waste of time and calls for no practical purpose."

"3. Section 27 of the said charter directs that 'the respective offices shall open for business on every legal day from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. except Saturday, when they close at 12 meridian.' We would suggest that the time of service should be made to correspond with that of the Territory, viz., from 8:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m."

"4. Section 54 of the said charter states that 'the mayor shall issue his proclamation and publish the same in one or more newspapers for at least twenty days previous to the day in each year on which the city and county election is to be held under this charter,' etc. We would suggest that the section be so amended that the publication shall be made in a newspaper for one issue only. This would correspond with that of the Territory, and would entail a great deal of expense in the matter of publication which the city and county is obliged to pay by operation of law."

"5. We recommend in so far as the department of municipal government is concerned, that the next legislature be requested to enact such legislation as will permit of the territorial treasurer advancing to the counties sufficient funds to enable them, in the event of a deficit, to redeem all warrants when presented. Under the present system the counties receive their share of the taxes semi-annually, namely, in June and December; and as the law does not allow of advances to be made, at times it necessitates the registering of warrants by the counties at five per cent interest. It appears to us that it is poor business policy for the counties to be required to pay five per cent interest on registered warrants when the Territory has at all times money lying idle in its vaults."

"6. We would further recommend that the law requiring the treasurers of the counties to keep a set of books which is practically a duplication of those kept by the auditor, be amended. It appears to us that this is entirely unnecessary and a great amount of work might be eliminated by carrying out the system employed by the territorial treasurer, in that he is required to enter only the receipts and disbursements. If this is done, the labor saved would possibly eliminate one clerk in the treasurer's department."

"7. We find that Act 33 of the Session Laws of 1907, providing for witness fees in criminal cases, has too much red tape connected with it."

"For instance, a witness is called before the grand jury, for which he is allowed one dollar per day. To get that dollar the clerk of the city and county attorney's office gives the witness an order on the clerk of the circuit court, who then issues to the witness another order on the auditor's department. Before the auditor can accept this order for the issuance of a warrant for the money that is coming to the witness, it is necessary for the city and county attorney or his deputy to affix their signature or approval."

"The order is then brought to the auditor's department, where it is attached to one of the forms and a warrant is issued in favor of the witness. This warrant is in turn presented to the treasurer for payment, the whole procedure taking up so much of the witness' time that we believe it could be remedied."

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